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Their Hazy Sense of Duty

T IS ONE curious thing in human nature that folks nearly always wait until some long standing wrong or abuse reaches past the danger point and makes conditions acutely critical, or until some long expected catastrophe takes place, before acting in accord with their established and deliberate judgment to correct matters. We go to war to settle some dispute infinitesimal in its gravity beside the horrors of authorized slaughter. We enforce the building laws and rearrange exits and stairways from public halls only after a few hundred people are crushed and burned to death in a house which has been the subject of frequent warnings. We make a great show of disarming criminal characters after there has been a general killing. We raid a few evil resorts after some well known young person gets caught in the snare, the latest victim of a long line of victims that went to their doom unnoticed. And we allow labor disputes to go from bad to worse, little by little, with the inevitable drift into disorder and multiplied loss to workers. employers, and general public, when a reasonable attitude with ordinary firmness adopted early in the game would bring about readjustment peaceably with a minimum of loss and annoyance.

In Phoenix they are floundering, as is generally the case when matters reach such a pass as to precipitate a strike of employes of a public utility company. Public officials are evidently afraid to take a step that might prove unpopular in a political sease. The right and wrong of the case are lost sight of when politicians spend their time worrying about the effect of this act or that, on the vote of some precinct or group of voters.

The street car company in Phoenix is trying to run cars, in spite of the strike, but police protection is withheld. The mayor and council try to unload all responsibility on the police chief, and the chief refuses to take the responsibility. The company asks that special officers be deputized, and nobody in authority seems to want to say the word. The company tries to run cars manned by office employes and the few wageworkers who remain loyal to the company, and the unruly element, either sympathizing with the strike or just hunting trouble, smashes the company's property, assaults motormen and conductors, and prevents service.

Then the state corporation commission steps in and gravely cites the railway company to "appear and show cause why it is not rendering safe and sufficient service." The corporation commission further chooses this particular time to order the company to build a mile of new double track to the state capitol. And the labor unions are objecting to any move by the company to import workmen or to protect its own property by special officers-called "gun men" by the union element backing the strike.

The Phoenix street railway company deserves and receives little or no public sympathy. Its policy for many years has been exceedingly backward. The company has aroused opposition by its mossback policy, among the best elements of the population. The car service has been very poor, the rolling stock old and wholly inadequate, track extensions resisted, and a general policy of "do nothing until ferced to it" has prevailed. Consequently nobody in Phoenix is shedding many tears over the plight in which the company finds itself, and the company's side of the dispute as to wages and working conditions is lost sight of; whatever merits the company's position may have are apt to be overlooked because the people are in a mood to jeer, and they are willing to put up with some annoyance for a while merely so as to enjoy steing the company squirm and expiate in part its accumulated sins of omission and commission.

But such a condition cannot last long. There is bound to be increasing disorder for one thing, and for another thing the transportation service of a city cannot long be interrupted without causing serious loss and inconvenience and tempting the public to take things into its own hands. The Phoenix problem is going to resolve itself down to first principles before long, and then, unless a spirit of compromise prevails, there will have to come a definite clash between law and

lawlessness, between public order and incipient anarchy. There really ought to be no hesitation or difference of opinion among public officials or the general public, as to the duty and right of the constituted authorities under such circumstances as those prevailing in Phoenix. The curse of it is that petty politics is always allowed to complicate, in the early stages, such a I situation, making way for the growth of unhealthy public sentiment, clouding the where the brethren were anxiously true issues, promoting arrogance of the disorderly elements present in every community, resulting in unnecessary loss and damage to private property, and prolonging the interference with traffic and business.

The duty of public officials under such circumstances reaches as far as their lawful rights, and their lawful rights authorize them to maintain public order at all costs, and to restore public order at all costs whenever the public order is disturbed. The duty of the city government is to protect with its police power every lat.ful occupation and law abiding citizen. The street railway company pays taxes, in heavy sums annually, and one of the first considerations is that police protection shall be at all times afforded. Now, in the time of supreme crisis, police protection is withheld and the city government sidesteps responsibility.

There is no need, as we have said, to waste any sympathy on the company in this case; but the situation presents a crisis of infinitely greater importance than the fortunes of any particular corporation, because it involves a great prinriple, always true, always right, and unchanging, but too often overlooked orantagonized: the fundamental principle that there is never any excuse for mob violence or for the destruction of private or public property in connection with a labor dispute, and that the first duty of any government, whether city, county, state, or national, is to crush the disorderly elements, restore public peace, protect life and property, and enforce the supremacy of the law, wholly irrespective of persons, and without a moment's hesitation on account of political considerations.

With this principle there must be no compromise. When any group of men, armed or unarmed, defies government and takes a stand in direct opposition to public peace and order, or engages in the destruction of property or in assault upon persons, that group thus places itself in the position, temporarily, of outlaws, and must be dealt with as such, until the supremacy of law shall have been

Weakness on the part of public officials at such a time invariably leads to grave trouble, and brings no credit or appreciation from anybody. Disorderly elements have supreme contempt for weak officials, and the orderly members of a community are driven to take measures of self protection. Loss ensues that might easily be averted. Crimes follow fast upon official incompetence and weakness under such circumstances.

The very first duty incumbent upon executive officials of a local government is to maintain order, peace, and safety. This duty must be fulfilled impartially, promptly, and vigorously. When a city government confesses its inability to protect its citizens in pursuing their lawful business (as a street car company in running its cars) it concedes that a state of insurrection or anarchy exists for the time being; and a city that once gets a reputation of promoting or tolerating disorder in connection with labor disputes is avoided by capital and industries, and attract- only the worst element of wage workers, the professional agitators who thrive on lawlessness.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News) Singers are like loan sharks—always Singers are like loan sharks—always taking notes.

It's wasteful to talk about "making good." Get busy.

The more the merrier—but this desirit apoly to froubles.

"Most of the easy jobs in politics cost more than they are worth. Folks who fall in love at first sight learn to believe in second sight. It's awfully hard for a man to apply his sense of humor to his own case. If a woman knew how she tooks while running to catch a car, she she wouldn't.

he seamy side of life is much like other side with the polish hubben JOURNAL ENTRIES.

(Topeka Journal,)
Don't make light of the man who
wears whiskers—admire his courage,
As a general rule, the average child
will rule unless the rule is applied.

HUMOR OF THE DAY. "You never hear of a wealthy bach-elor being run over by an auto."
"That's so; I wender why it is:" "To a man who is used to dodging mothers with marriageable daugters dodging automobiles is child's play." Houston Doet

"Ever lose a surgical case?" "Nope, I thought I was going to lose one once, but it came out all right." The patient came near dying, eh?" "Oh, he died. But his heirs paid for the operations."

Houston Fost.

"I started out with the 'L'Hearth and

GLOBE SIGHTS.

"Six Men Forward!"

A Short Story.

AY the Lord protect you while you are away, brothern Bernhard, and may you oon return safe and sound," said the orior cordially to a young man in lay lether who stood before him.

That his dress was a disguise was quite evident, for everything about the oung menk betrayed his profession. In May, 1871, the commune held its wild orgies in Paris. The streets were barred by barricades and the churches and public buildings were in constant danger of destruction. The Tuileries were a smoking heap of rains. The mobwas master and priests and monks were no safer than outlaws, so it was small wonder that brother Bernhard was afraid, as he was about to carry an impertant message to a house at the other end of Paris.

As he was leaving the monastery the thought struck him that his rosary might beiray him, and that it would perhaps be better to leave it in his cells, on second thought, however, he kissed the rosary and put in back in the pocket of his coat.*

To avoid suspician he sauntered along as if in no particular hurry, but he had a vivid realization that his acting was very poor, and when he met a crowd of haif intoxicated hoof-tums his courage deserted him, and be took refuge in the nearest doorway.

It was a long while before he vers barred by barricades and the churches

It was a long while before he ven-

If was a long while before he ven-ired out again. As he turned a cor-er there confronting him was a bar-cade. He turned quickly and was sout to run when one of the men on the barricide signaled him to pass walked past the one end of the virticade where a narrow opening had an left and suddenly found himself arrounded by a score of workingmen blouses.

n blouses.

"Vive in liberte! Vive in commune?"
hey shouted and compelled him to reeat the cries. He begged them to
it him go but they only laughed and

irsed.

In a few minutes they had torn his cities from his body and but him to a blouse. He was given a gun and laced in the most exposed place on the barricade.

All afternoon and evening he stood there thinking only of how to get that the sun might go off. At midnight he releved a ration of broad and brandy but he was not relieved as he had borod. Evidently the men were expected to be attacked by the regular roops and in his heart brother Berniardt prayed that these heroes who had just fought and bled for their country might be victorious and libertie the heautiful city from the howing mob.

IN MOB.

His prayer was heard. On this glorus day in May Paris was liberated,
he troops captured one barricade
filer the other, some without meetug any resistance some after long and
leody fighting. Law and order had
conquered and the reign of terror of
the commune was over

In a great half in the Conclergerie few hundred men from the barri-des were hundled together. They ere not to be taken before a couri artial us the fact that they had beer dured arms in band was sufficier

mong these men were brother Bern-rd. The soldiers for whose victors had prayed were now to be his ex-Everything had happened so quickly

The men were glum and silent and stasionally was heard the monotonous sommand of an officer: "Six men forward." Nobody refused to obey this order though it meant death.

The only innocent man among them was struggling to control his fear, it was trembling with terror and his orehead was wet with cold perspiration. He could not bear the thought of lying the death, not of a martyr but if a common criminal.

His conscience did not trouble him, he had committed no sin, but a volce within told him that he had acted the part of a coward. If he had been a worthy servant of the Lord he rould have refused to put on the slouse or touch the gum.

The sound of each new volley in the courty ard increased his anguish. How many were there utill absend of him? When would his turn come? How many minutes had he left in which o live?

It was an easy death of course, far tter than to die from a long sick-ss, but he was afraid to die young

At last he found himself in the cont rank. Another volley' Then a crit silence and the officer's deep dee: "Six men forward."

Brother Bernhard's pale tips moved and he cried: "I am insocent."

His companions stared at him insurprise. The officer hooked up.
"I am insocent." brother Bernhard repeated. "I was caught when on my kny with a message from the prior of St. Martin's monastery and forced to corry the run of st. carry the gun after they had taken y coat away and put me into a case. I have not fired a single shot." Have you any papers or passport?

"No, but if you will send to Ct. Martin's or to our other house in Rue Traversiere. have no time for that," said We have no time for toat, said he officer. "Six men forward!"
Every hope was gone. Brother ernhard felt that he was about to aint and pressed his hand against is heart. But what was that? His beart! Instinctively he had concealed at his bosom when they fore away is clothes. He pulled it out and held in high.

up high. "Here is my passport," he cried. The officer smiled. He felt sure at not another man in the hall had "Step saide," he commanded. "Six on forward."

Sweet Sounds

- By Walt Mason What charming sounds, when I'm in bed, the summer midnight brings! Upon the roof of yonder shed the spotted tomcat sings; he does not need a music book dhen thus his soul he vents; he sings by ear, and Melhas look like 27 cents. All mournful is the otmeat's lay, and fraught with grief and pain; he seems to mourn a vanished day when he was not insane; his throbbing song of olden ways strikes a responsive chord, and so I throw cast-iron bouquets till littered is the sward. And then my neighbor's yellow pup takes up the weird refrain, and splits the mid ight down and up with romantic strain He has a voice of power and range, his technique moves the soul; as I love Art, Inglensok, a magazine for the home.
"But you dropped that?" "Yes, nobody had any homes in my section, So
now I publish the 'Fireless Cooker,' a
magazine for the flat." Louisville
Courier Journal.

Louisville
seven shakes. And then the early roosseven shakes. And then the early roos ter brings his message clear and shrill; he rises on his roost and sings "The As a general rule, the average child will rule unless the rule is applied.

Even if you are burning your candide at both ends—don't make light of it.

"Don't burn your bridges behind you" also applies to the custom of giving away haby buggies.

Do not complain of the man who is stingy—he is his own enemy.

Catchison Globe.)

A giggling girl carries the merry sword of Bunker Hill." Ah me, the energy he throws into that martial strain! I feel it clear down to my toes, and then back to my brain. I'd like to hand him, pastry quick, a nosegay that's in style; also, a man can't throw a brick for more than half a mile!—Copyright, stingy—he is his own enemy.

ABE MARTIN



A Balkan blouse 'll offset anything a girl gains by wearin' low heels. Th' world gets better ever day-then worse

fust a plain wisherman, not a fish

0 0

By GELETT BURGESS

ESTELLE GEHENNA

her looking-glass.

a day she'll stare

her image there!

Estelle so vain?

is a lass

She is a Goop— Tis very plain.

Don't Be A Goop!

I stelle Gehenna

Who dearly loves

A dozen times

Admiring long

What is it makes

Islands War on Disease Philippine Bureau of Agriculture Is Successful in Improv-ing Crops.

ASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.— One of the most important

agencies of the Philippine government is the bureau of agriculture, which was created in 1901. The scope of the bureau includes the collection and dissemination of useful infor-mation on the agricultural resources of the islands; the improvement of meth-ods of cultivation and the practicabili-ty of introducing new and valuable ods of currivation and the practicability of introducing new and valuable agricultural products; the introduction of new domesticated animals new found in the Islamus, particularly the reduction of the diseases of livestock; and in general the promotion and the development of the agricultural resources of the archipelago.

The first director of agriculture was E. Lamson-Scribner, who served for two years, this successor was Wayne t. Welborn, who, after four years, was succeeded by George C. Nesom, to whom the great success of the bureau is due. br. Nesom served seven years as as-Dr. Nesom served seven years as assistant director and director of the bureau of agriculture, resigning to go in se sugar business. The present di-ector of agriculture is Frederic W. aylor, a noted horticulturist of Ne-

One way by which the bureau hopes to get great practical results is through the establishment of small demonstration farms in different provinces, in the equipment and management of which the bureau and the provinces will coperate. They will be established as the funds become available until finally there will be one in each of the 31 provinces.

Stock farms are maintained at Ala-cians, a few miles from Manila, at Criminal, in the Benguet Islands, and ha Carlota, at the Hagan tebacco station. The bureau is trying to improve the native breeds of cattle, horses and twine. Good results have been had from the Chinese animals and their crosses are casily subsisted on the nat-iral range grammes. They also have seen successful with indian cattle, tubile livestock breeding and livestock exhibits have been a reature of the

Campaign Against Diseases.

The bureful has been up against many tunning propositions such as animal diseases drouths and pests, but the reatest of these has been animal diseases, such as rinderpest and surra. Sinderpest has raged in the islands for learly 200 years, Statistics from Spansh times are incomplete, but it is known that the inroads made by this lisease among the carabaco, which is the may work animal of the Philippines, were terrible, and a fight of 19 years by the bursay of agriculture has not wholly succeeded in stamping it out.

Rinderpest is an internal disease, the Campaign Aguinst Diseases. wholly succeeded in stamping it out.

Rinderpest is an internal disease, the exact cause of which never has been discovered. It affects cattle not only in the Philippines but also in India, Egypt and South Africa. The Philippine government spent thousands and thousands of dollars for several years in inoculations, an expensive serum haboratory was built and the hureau of science was provided with increased facilities for the manufacture of serum. This policy began in 1909 and was abandoned in 1912 when wholesale quarantine was tried. In 1910 over 8000 animals died of rinderpest and 63,000 inoculations of rinderpest and 63,000 inoculations of rinderpest serum were made. The quarantine system which is now used has been very trying and fruitful of great hostility on the part of the people. In 1911 it was nevesithst time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes ary to call on the army for assistance and at one time Philippine scouts were and nearer, when men and wemen shall realize what it means to populate the earth—Copyright, 1913, by American-Journal-Examiner.

I am sorry you feel that way about it, decreas, sed Ma. Sum of us ladies were and nearer and nearer what it means to populate the earth—Copyright, 1913, by American-Journal-Examiner.

Individual packages are distributed each season from August to March, to each season from August to March, to each season from August to March, to the time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of that time of which Miss Sickies writes the time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes the time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes the time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes the time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes that time of which Miss Sickies writes the time time of which Miss Sickies writes the time of which Miss Sickie

In 1911 contagious pieuro-pheumo-a was discovered in cattle imported om northern Australia. These ani-als were imported for meat purposes and it appears that the disease has not and it appears that the disease has not been permanently introduced in the stands. All importation of cattle from northern Australia was stopped and brough the modification of the order they are now shughtered at Sisiman, several miles from Manila, out in the bay. The bureau had to face and solve this problem. It is safe to say that the slands lose annually 10,000 animals, mostly carabaos, through rinderpest, surra, a foot and mouth disease, gian-lers and anthrax. This veterinary division consists of one Filipino and 40 American veterinarians, 54 American ilvestock experts, 223 Filipino livestock inspectors and a few other specialists.

Increase Forage Crops. The division of agronomy is conducting experiments of great practical value under the direction of C. M. Connor, a horticulturist of South Carolina. For instance, in the matter of forage alone results have been obtained which will save the islands thousands of dollars every year. The bureau secured the services of professor C. V. Piper, of the United States department of agriculture. He worked in the islands many dre. He worked in the islams many confus, visiting many provinces, and atroducing a number of new forage clants. His investigations and those plants. His investigations and those pmains. His investigations and those made by local agronomists showed that satisfactory hay could be brown in the islands at a cost that will enable the producer to market it for a lower price than that paid for the imported article. Crops were raised by irrigation at the alabang stock farm to such good advantage that the government expects within a few years to raise all its own forage and thus save a large sum to the Fillipino taxbayers every year. In

be Filipino taxpayers every year. I fact, the time seems not too far distant when the army, the largest single consumer of imported forage, will be told to supply its daily feeding wholly with hay raised in the Philippines. Experiment With Corn Meal.

Experiment With Corn Meal.

Recent experiments with a substitute for imported grain have also been conducted at the Pandacan forage factory. Experiments with corn meal are also being made, so that in time the farmers of the Islands, with this valuable assistance of the bureau, will produce a large part of the food which is annually consumed in the Islands. Extensive experiments with imported augar canes are being made. The quality of Philippine sugar is fairly satisfactory, but milling operations are still so crude that very low grade sugar is produced, consequently the sureau is doing all it can to develop the local cane and to encourage the importation and use of modern sugar machinery as well as combaling the pests which attack the cane.

Improve Grade of Fiber. Improve Grade of Fiber.

Improve Grade of Fiber.

For many years the bureau has been doing great work in regard to fibrous products, such as bemp and maguey. Hemp, berhaps the greatest product of the islands and one possible of tremendous development, has been studied with great care since 1904. Because of defective methods of cleaning and preparing for market the bulk of the fibrous products is below standard grade. The work of persuading growers to produce a better quality has been quite discouraging. In many sections they claim that they are at the mercy of the local buyer and so far as prices are contented # makes little difference what grade of fibers is produced. Nevertheless the bureau continues to show the hemp raisers how to produce a betthe hemp raisers how to produce a bet-

The division of borticulture is work-ing with crusader enthusiasm to de-velop the native grains and fruits. No tropical country in the world produces better fruit than can the Philippines. But it grows wild or springs up with But it grows wild er aprings up with little ar no care in private gardens. The result is inferiority both in quality and quantity. Hawaiian pineapples, red-Spanish pineapples and about \$6 reports that his resignation had been varieties of orange. Poundoes, limes and lemons have been introduced. Some 27 varieties of native cifron trees have been collected. The policy of furnishing small collections of seeds to all applicable is followed and over \$00.006.

To Improve Human Race Day Will Come When its Propaga-tion Will Be Under Strict Law, with Religion to Aid Science. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

HAT day is not as near, yet such a day must come, a day when the propagation of the human family will be under as strict a law as the breeding of fine fowls or blooded stock, with the additional element of religion to aid Science. Fine animals are bred by Science—the science of careful selection and wise

But it requires more elements to produce a splendid specimen of the human family than a perfect animal. Fine feathers make fine birds, and and salable qualities complete the well

bred fowl.

The high-bred horse needs fine points, speed and carriage. But the perfectly bred human being, such as the world waits to welcome, must be mentally equipped and morally endowed, as well as physically developed, and all these trults should be equally balanced.

dowed, as well as physically developed, and all these traits should be equally balanced.

The man of stanted or deformed body or giant proportions, the anemic and undeveloped temperament or the over-sensuous and self-indulgent, the material-minded or the spiritual bigot, are all types to be eradicated. The ideal race—the coming thoroughbreds—will be men of good stature and strong vitality, intellectual and reverent, and all animated with an ambition to work together toward the betterment of this beautiful world.

Science will establish laws and parents will abide by them. No criminal, no disensed person, no drunkard, will be allowed to produce his kind.

Before a marriage license can be procured, in that day to come, a committee will investigate the conditions and decide whether the parties are proper people to become parents. This will lead to the preparation of men and women for marriage and parenthood—the most important occupation of life.

Women will be guarded and pro-

Women will be guarded and pro-tected before the birth of children and taught the wonderful import of parental influence. Men will lift their hats to an expectant mother, and the child will be welcomed with rejoic-ing and reared as carefully as he was

Women Will be Carefully Guarded This was done in the days of old reece, but woman was not allowed to intellectual freedom which is hers oday, and the world was more cruel and possessed less scientific knowl-

the next hundred years, Science is to make marvelous religious truths, only known now to the few enlight-ened minds, universal facts, and that will help men and women to go shout the propagation of a higher order of human beings with reverence and pa-

numin beings with reverence and patience.

The time will come when it will
seem a matter of surprise to the denizens of the earth that diseased and
victous people were ever allowed to
produce offspring. Meantime let
mothers remember how much they can
do today by keeping their minds uplifted and their hearts full of love for
the unborn child they are moulding.

And let them think before they become wives of the manner of men they

the world today will help along time of which Miss Sickles writes

each season from August to March, to say nothing of 75.000 mulberry cuttings that were distributed hat year as a foundation for the silk industry. Locusts, beetles and all manner of bugs and pests are being attacked with scientific precision and great vim by the entomologists of the bureau.

Letters to The Herald.

fAll communications must bear the

MAGOFFIN AVENUE BLOCKED. El Paso, Tex. June 25, 1913. Editor El Paso Herald: Publicity performs wonders, and I have been thinking that perhaps a little publicity might hasten the opening of Magoffin avenue to traffic

ing of Magoffin avenue to traffic again.

If you are of the same opinion you might publish this letter, and if it has the effect hoped for, it will be mightly welcome to the scores that must drive i. East El Paso duity.

For 28 days the street has been closed at the Texas & Pacific crossing—for what purpose no one seems to know—and it is indeed a hardship to reach the eastern section of the city by any other socialed street.

Magoffin avenue is bad enough, but

Magofflu avenue is bad enough, but it is so much better than the other coutes that we are praying the opening may not be too long delayed. Yours very truly,

P. T. Frank

PRAISES THE SOLDIERS.

Mount Riley, N. M., June 24.
Editor El Paro Herald:
Will you kindly permit me, in accord with several other reach women with whom I have conversed, to testify how entirely different we have found the conduct of the "soldiers on the border" to be from that of the merchant from Candelaria?

Candelaria:

Ever since the first troops were sent south, we have not had less than six, often a troop, stationed at our home, right in our yard, not men from one regiment only, but from three different ones, thus giving us a chance to ledge of the soldier in general. In all that time, with all this diversity, not once have I personally heard an oafh o, seen a drunken soldier, nor has there been any rowdyism or fighting among themselves.

I have never asked a favor that was

I have never asked a favor that was confident that I was carefully pro-

We feel very indignant over the testhrony of the "man from Candalaria." and shall be very pleased if you will let the people hear the other side. Mrs. Ed. P. Cox.

CONVICT IS CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING A PRISONER Sacramento, Calif., June 26.—After deliberating more than 24 hours, a jury found Samuel E. Swearningen, a life

found Samuel 5. Swearningen, a life convict at Folsom penitentiary, gullty of assault with a deadly weapon upon a fellow convict named Robinson. The verdict was a surprise as it was regarded as nearly impossible to obtain a conviction under the state law providing the death penalty for a mere assault by one conviction under the law

law.

Swearingen, under life sentence for the murder of a woman and young child, attacked Robinson with a knife, inflicting several wounds. His first trial last September resulted in a dis-

U. S. ATTORNEY AT DALLAS SAYS HE WILL RESIGN SEPT. I.

Little Bobbie and His Pa Pa Has a Discussion With Ma About Burefoot Dancers and Other Subjects More Personal, By William F. Kirk-

HARE is one lady that I certainly admire, sed Ma to Pa, last nite. I think she is one of the most reemarkable wimmen that was eyver born. She is so butiful & yet she has

born. She is so butiful & yet she has so much common sense.

Who is it, sum sufraget in jail oner in England? sed Fa.

No indeed, sed Ma. I have refferens to lady Con-stans Richardson, the wenderful dancer & society woman.

Look at this picter, Ma sed to Pa. I supposs thare is sum old prudes that wad say it ought not to be in the paiper, but to the pure all things is pure and I am sure lady Richardson will be pleesed wen she sees her picter.

The picter in the paiper that Ma showed to Pa was the picter of a lady in a tunick. A tunick is a kind of boneemian nitexown, Pa sed wan he looked at the picter.

Isent that a pritty tunick? sed Ma. It doesnt seem to be on the Job, sed Pa. & I must say that I doant see anything vary artistic in bare feet, Pa sed. I can think of a lot of things moar butiful to look at than ten toes, sed Pa. & two of them big toes at that. What is there dreemy or sentimental or romantic about a big toe? sed Pa. Not Interested.

Not Interested.

There are pleaty of men that wud rave onver such a pritty foot, sed Ma. I mite have known wen I showed fout the picter that you wuddent be interested. All you think about is the way McGraw is bandling his grate teem. Moast husbands wud say this pictur is very attracktive. Misses Drown showed it to ber husband last way Mouraw is banding his grate teem. Moast husbands wild say this pictur is very attracktive, Misses Brown showed it to her husband last nite & he sed he nevver seen mour gracefol feet than lady Richardson's. But you aint Mister Brown, Ma sed.

No, sed Pa. I aint Mister Brown. That is a lot of points ware we differ, sed Pa. Mister Brown is one of them nice, fussy men that always hangs up all of his clothes in the rite place & taiks a lot of genuine pleshur in shopping half a day in a department stoar. You cuddent git me inside a big stoar to shop unless you towed me in with a six cliender auto, sed Pa. Sum woman gits her feet fotograffed and has the picter rectouched so the corns won't show. Pa sed, & Mr. Brown spend half a hour studying that picter wen he ought to be out sumware hustling & beinging hoam the bacon. Thank goodness, Pa sed, you are rite. I am not Mister Brown. Brown. Lady Richardson says that human

Brown.

Lady Richardson says that human buty was made to see, sed Ma.

Very Beautiful.

I agree with her sed Ph. Thare is nothing moar butiful in this wurld than a butiful woman's face, & I hate to see a woman waring a vall for that reeson. And a woman's hunds is butiful, too, sed Pa, if thay deant have on too many finshy dimonds. But for the life of me, Pa sed, I cant now & nevver cud see anything marvelusly butiful about a human foot. I doant like the lines of it, Pa sed. What is thare dainty or alluring about a heel's sed Pa. A heel is jest a heel, sumthing to stand on and not to be admired. Sum are big & sum are littel, but none of them is butiful. The heel of a titled buty looks about the saim as yure heel or my heel or even Tom Sharkey's heel. No, wife, sed Pa, I doant think thate is anything dainty or fetching about a woman that is cald enuff to know hetter going around and dancing in her bare feet.

I am sorry you feel that way about it deerest, sed Ma. Sum of us ladies

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1808.

Leigh Clark returned from the west A Bradbury and J. A. Pond left for Los Angeles this afternoon. Miss Winona Lemiey and Miss Anna Coffin went down to the ranch at San

Mrs. French arrived on the G. H. today from Luling, Texas, where she has been visiting for the past six

Fireman Bohlman, of the G. H. who has been visiting friends in the east for the past 10 days reported for work today.

Deputy sheriff Ben Williams came in on the T. & P. today with two Mexican prisoners, which he lodged in the police station. Harry Hubbard, son of the G. H. agent at San Elizario, came up from his home yesterday evening to visit friends in the city.

It is a decided fact now that the Chinamen will have to get out of the G. H. eating houses between here and New Orleans by the 15th of this month. Ritchio Emerson and sister. Miss Helen Emerson, have returned from Notre Dame, Indiana, where they have been attending school for the past

Mrs. Max Schaper, of Juarez, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dieter, child and servant, Mrs. A. Bruhn and Miss C. Bruhn were passengers on the E. P. & N. E. this morning for Cloudcroft.

The McGinty and Chihuahua bands will give a concert at the opera house tomorrow night under the leadership of Prof. de La Vega. Doe Ward is arranging for the concert. Rev. A. M. Lumpkin married R. P. Bayer, of Chihushua, and Mrs. Mary McMinn, of Los Angeles, yesterday at the Grand Central hotel. The couple will make their home in Chihushua for the present.

A train of eight cars loaded with 200 sailors and officers bound from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco reached the city last night. The men are on their way to take the places of those

Dewey's squadron whose time has

The two new sprinklers ordered by the city from the Studebaker company, of which C. W. Fassett is the agent, have arrived and will be put to work immediately. The sprinklers are of iron and are guaranteed extremely diveable. Cattle from Mexico will be denied

admission to Colorado after July 5.
The state sanitary board yesterday passed resolutions that will effectually stop Mexican animals from being shipped into the state for grazing or

in the near future which will cost \$10,000 gold, which will afford first-class accommodation to visitors and tourists to that locality. Architect McClintock prepared the plans and specifications for the building several

specifications for the building several months are.

Fred Heinlein, an architect prominently connected with the building of Helena, Montana, and Phoenix, Aria, has been studying the prospects and probabilities of El Paso for the last few weeks and is so well satisfied that he has pitched his tent to stay. Mr. Heinlein has gone in with Messra-Buchanan and Allen.

The county commissioners met this morning with all present. The clerk's report of \$205.30 collected was examined and approved and Pedro Tellen's official bond as water commissioner was approved. It was ordered that the delinquent tax list for 1898 be published as required by law and Judge Harper was authorized to call for bids for county printing for the ensulps year.